



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Jury trial and other great amendments are taking effect among the tractable East Indians. Steam boats are employed in Astrakan and Siberia. Newspapers are published at Pekin. Almost the same political economy is proclaimed, if not practised, throughout Europe and America. A corner of creation, towards which the rest looks with fondness, as the ancient mart of the mind, without any force but the energy of despair, or hope but that of the auspices of the age, has for several years annually sacrificed hecatombs of Turks to independence. Even Egypt, the preceptress of Greece, gives signs of the understanding that precedes it. If, in the definition of Shakspeare, which Burke pronounced the best,

Man is a creature holding large discourse,
Looking before and after—

his rights and interests are in full advancement. His discourse becoming freer, his forecast more rational, his recollections more philosophical; and, without regard to the mere form of government, the whole social organisation much ameliorated.' pp. 10, 11.

Mr Ingersoll touches on several topics of great compass, each of which if pursued might lead us into a wide field of inquiry and remark. His words are few but they are fertile in meaning, and much depth of thought is perceived under a narrow surface of visible signs. The performance as a whole indicates haste; it is immature, and a little too indefinite in some of its parts. The style of the author, also, which is usually remarkable for its point and perspicuity, is not so well finished as in some of his other writings. He tells us of the disciples of a philosophy 'invincibly armed against the *despotism of individuality*,' and talks of 'the *actuality* of a beneficent government;' and he characterises the preamble to Franklin's memorable Treaty, as one 'containing the whole philosophy of government, whose deities are equality and reciprocity, whose demons are burdensome preferences, national and individual, foreign and municipal.' The closing pages of the discourse, referring particularly to the presence of General Lafayette, are appropriate, and express lofty and just sentiments.

6.—*The Auction System; being a Series of Numbers published in the Federal Gazette, addressed to the Citizens of Baltimore.* 8vo. pp. 44. J. D. Toy. Baltimore. 1824.

THAT the subject of sales at auction is about to assume much importance among us, is obvious from the excitement which it produced during the last session of Congress, by the petitions and counter petitions sent up from almost every city in the Union. These same circumstances would also indicate, that it is a subject

of which many things may be said on both sides. In our present number we intended to discuss this topic at large, but other things have beguiled so much of our attention, that we have been obliged to let it escape untouched.

We notice the above pamphlet, as containing the arguments against the auction system, drawn out in an able, ingenious, and popular manner. The author arranges his objections under five heads, and professes to prove ; 1. That the mode of selling by auction enables foreigners to possess advantages in our own markets not enjoyed by American merchants. 2. That it affords them an opportunity of importing goods at a less duty than our citizens. 3. That it induces foreign importers to practise concealment and fraud in the sale of goods, and thus has an injurious moral influence on the community. 4. That it is adverse and prejudicial to the manufactures of the country. 5. That the small traders and consumers are not benefited by the auction system. And the conclusion from the whole is, that it would be an essential advantage to the country, if auctions were abolished. To effect this the author proposes a duty of ten per cent laid by Congress on auction sales throughout the United States. In his concluding observations he maintains, that Congress is the only power authorised by the Constitution to act on the subject. This position he takes from the clause of the Constitution, in which States are prohibited from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports without consent of Congress. He says that ‘ a duty on the sale of foreign goods at auction is substantially an impost, else the above clause of the constitution is nugatory ; for if the states can lay a duty on the sale of foreign goods at auction, they can on the same principle lay a like duty on them at private sale, and if they can lay a duty of one and a half per cent, they may also lay a duty of twentyfive per cent, and thus they may virtually exclude them from the state. This would be a regulation of commerce, and is one of the exclusive powers of the general government.’ As to the soundness of this construction we undertake not to decide. It has been strenuously urged in other quarters, that Congress has nothing to do with the matter, but that the whole devolves on the states.

7.—*Evenings in New England ; intended for Juvenile Amusement and Instruction.* By AN AMERICAN LADY. pp. 179. Boston. Cummings, Hilliard, & Co. 1824.

GENIUS can hardly be employed in a more grateful task, than in guiding the footsteps of childhood and youth, nourishing the plant of virtue in its tenderest age, and protecting the blossom of innocence at a time, when it may so easily be withered and destroyed